BATTLING AROUND l'OLEDO.

with the guns once more in place, Perry felt master of the situation, especially as Capt. Elliott had come up with about 100 officers and sailors to strengthen the craws.

Derry immediately started for Long Point to search for Barclay but the latter had taken time by the forelock, and sailed away for Malden, where the construction was hastened on the Detroit to give him a preponder ance of force over the Americans.

Perry proceeded at once to carry out his instructions from the Navy Department to co-operate with Gen, Harrison He set sail for the archipelago at the head of the lake, and rendezvoused in the excellent harbor formed by Put-in-Bay. This is in the midst of the group of Islands, and forms an excellent shelter. Put-in-Bay Harbor itself is a com modious basin, extending into the northwest side of South Bass Island and sheltered by the high rock of Gibraltar This is now one of the pleasantest Sum ner resorts in the West, and is 25 miles from Toledo and 30 miles from Malden, where the British fleet took station. It is also about 10 or 12 miles to the nearest shore upon which Gen. Harrison's scouts could be communicated with. Perry ran up to Sandusky, where he net a party of our men, who informed him that Harrison, with a force of 8,000 men, was only 27 miles distant, and the next day Harrison himself came on board, accompanied by Cols. McArthur first shot directed at her was from a ran up his battle pennant, and tool and Cass and some 25 chiefs of friendly 24-pound gun, which came skipping tribes. Harrison sent Perry 36 men to over the waters, but fell short. Five

act as marines and sharpshooters. Har-rison was not quite ready for a forward crashed thru the Lawrence's bulwarks. ish were too busily occupied with the Perry fell ill, and the squadron lay rence had been only able to reach the quietly in Put-in-Bay for over a week, third one in the enemy's line, with the Then Perry recovered sufficiently to sail Caledonia near her, while the Niagara out and challenge Barclay to battle was much farther away. The smaller

was much farther away. The smaller without having his gantlet picked up. vessels were getting nearer, but a number of the Detroit, which was being hastened with all the energy that could be sumber of the saway. The Lawrence replied side. Her batteries on both sides were manual and challenge Barclay to battle was much farther away. The smaller the Niagara burst directly thru the Compact British line, passing the British ships at half-pistol distance on either two miles away. The Lawrence replied side. Her batteries on both sides were manual and containing the completion of the compact burst directly thru the same of the compact bur moned. At last she was ready for service, and the following comparison of the strength of the two squadrons is a 12-pounder in the bow, and the Scormade by President Roosevelt in his "Naval War of 1812."

"Naval War of 1812."

"Naval War of 1812." Tot'l Crew Crew fit Broadside; lbs. Name Rig brig 136 105 480 155 127 300 180 53

36 35

30

25 27 35

112

86

9 Vessels		1,671 58	(416)	936 lbs.	
Barclay's Squadron.					
Name	Rig	Tons	Crew	Broadside;	Armament
Detroit NOTE THE TENT	ship	490	150	138	1 long 18 2 ** 24's 6 ** 12's 8 ** 9's 1 short 24 1 ** 18
Queen Charlotte		400	126	180	1 long 12 2 9's
Ludy Prevost	schooner	230	86	75	11 long 9 2 6's 10 short 12's
Hunter	brig	180	45	30	1 long 6's
Chippe way	schooner sloop	70 90	15 18	9 18	2 short 12's 1 long 9 1 long 12 2 6's

These six vessels thus threw at a broadside 459 pounds, of which 195 ere from long guns.

The superiority of the Americans in long-gun metal was therefore nearly as three is to two, and in carronade metal greater than two to one.

The interruption of the British source her, and she was battered by 34 heavy supplies by Perry's movement was guns. The Caledonia put in some good Proctor's army. Proctor had to have food for the 5,000 regulars, militia and Indians that he had gathered around Malden, and Barclay was forced to the at Santiago. His vessel was a fast sailor, determination to go out upon the lake at all hazards to open the "cracker ron. Perry had made every preparation to proper the total and his men were the best in the squadron. Perry pressed on toward the enemy until his carronades began to bear. Then for two hours there was a desperation of the control of Perry had made every preparation for battle, giving each officer written instructions as to the part he should play. In the event of Barclay not coming out Perry had decided to attack him where he lay, even the the British guns on shore had to be encountered. Each commander was assigned to attack one of the British vessels, Perry reserving for himself and the Lawrence, his flagship, the attack upon the Detroit, the enemy's principal vessel. The Niagara, under Capt. Elliott, was to take the next strongest British vessel, the Queen Charlotte, and so on. His instructions were to each to get as close as possible to the enemy, and fight his opponent to a finish. The signal for action was a large, square, blue battle-flag with the last words of the gallant flag with the last words of the gallant about in a shower when the enemy's shots struck. A mass of them settled white letters. These were, "Don't give in the blood on Yarnall's head, giving up the ship," When this was hoisted him a comically monstrous appearance.

Detroit, Hunter and Queen Charlotte



MOVEMENTS AT 2:50 O'CLOCK.

The Battle Opens.

The morning of Sept. 10, 1813, dawned bright and beautiful, with the clear autumnal sunlight glinting over the waters, which were lightly rippled by a breeze from the southwest. A slight shower of rain came up from the Ohio woods, but lasted only 2 few minutes tinue the fight.

Perry Changes His Fiag.

Perry And take command of her in person. He left Yarnall in charge of the Son. He left Yarnall in charge of the Miagara, and take command of her in person. He left Yarnall in charge of the Miagara, and take command of her in person. He left Yarnall in charge of the Miagara, and take command on he Lawrence with orders to exercise his disc

at the main royal it was to be the signal Yarnall kept the deck, however, in spite for going into close action.

progress with intense anxiety. Elliott, cap, the famous dispatch to Gen. Harwho had supposed Perry killed, met
him at the gangway, and asked anx"We have met the enemy, and they Harrison made his dispositions for (Continued from page one.)

Were cleared for action and the men given their dinners, so as to go into battle on full stomachs, All this time the Americans were moving slowly toward the chemy at the rate of about three knots per hour. At 15 minutes to his ship, entered a small boat and rowed with the guns once more in place, Perry with the guns once more in place, Perry gether that a burgle sounded on board.

quick resolution to pierce the British line. In the meanwhile Yarnall had

movements of the Niagara to take pos

The British Line Broken.

manned, and as she went thru sh poured a heavy broadside into the Lady Prevost and Chippewa on her larboard and the Detroit, Queen Charlotte and Hunter on her starboard. Perry turned

immediately to the starboard, and took advantage of the Detroit and Queen

Charlotte having gotten afoul of each other to give them a terrible raking

with cannon and musketry.

The rest of Perry's fleet had at the

same time come to close quarters with their antagonists, and for eight minutes

there was terrific fighting along the whole line, which was terminated by

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

session of her.

one-fourth were volunteer soldiers. chiefly from Kentucky, and the remain-

ing fourth negros and boys. The ships were cleared for action and the men

At five minutes before 12 the Law-

56

32 32 24

Harrison's Advance.

The way was now clear for Gen. Harrison to advance, recapture Detroit and invade Canada. He had called on Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, for 1,500 men, and invited that gallant old patriot, who had won honor at King's Mountain, to take command of the entire army. Gov. Shelby aroused his Kentuckians to enhusiasm to avenge the massacres from which they had suffered so cruelly, and came forward with 3,500 mounted men in 11 regiments, one of which was comanded by Col. R. M. Johnson, aftervard Vice President of the United tates. About 260 friendly Wyandotte, Shawnee and Seneca Indians, under Thiefs Lewis, Black Hoof and Black Snake, joined Gen, Harrison, and he had Sept. 24 almost 5,000 men en-camped on the Middle Sister Island. The Kentuckians left their horses on he peninsula near Port Clinton, O., and went forward as infantry, except Col.
Johnson's regiment, which moved by
the way of Toledo and kept abreast of
the transports. A fleet of 16 armed
vessels and 100 other boats moved forward toward Malden Sept. 27, expecting that Proctor would give battle in that neighborhood To their astonishmen Proctor made no resistance to their debarkation, but retreated, leaving Fort Malden and the navy buildings in smoking ruins. Harrison vigorously pursued

The Battle of the Thames.

Proctor had not anticipated a pursuit whole line, which was terminated by the Detroit striking her colors. The other British vessels did the same, example of the Little Belt and Chippewa, which tried to escape, but were pursued and overtaken.

Proctor had not antended a pussel, tended to be publicly reprinted a suspended from rank and pay for six months. The discouraged Indians sued for peace, and at last the troubled Northwest was at rest. It was a remarkable victory, for it then about 15 miles from the lake. He was the first time that a whole British again fell back a little distance to take such a triumph had come to the American Navy.

As soon as Perry saw that his victory was complete he wrote on the back of an old letter, resting it upon his navy reminded him of the Walidsh and the local was complete he wrote on the back of an old letter, resting it upon his navy reminded him of the Walidsh and the local was complete he wrote on the back of an old letter, resting it upon his navy reminded him of the Walidsh and the local was complete he wrote on the back of local was complete

"Bad are ours—two ships, two brigs, one battle with great skill. Commodore schooner and one sloop.

"Yours, with great respect and esinfantry for a direct frontal attack up-Perry treated his vanquished opponents with the greatest respect and consideration, refusing to receive their swords and manifesting much concern Johnson's Kentuckians were not only about Commodore Barclay's wounds and those of his officers and men.

During the battle the Americans lost the thick woods such as those the Brit-During the battle the Americans lost 123, of whom 27 were killed, and the British 135, of whom 41 were killed. British 135, of whom 41 were killed their flanks. The bugle sounded, and their flanks was wounded in the thigh and the whole army moved forward according to orders. The fire of the British regulars at first threw some Kentuckians into confusion, but they raised the should officers on both sides were buried together at Put-in-Bay.

For years there raged a fierce controversy between the partisans of Perry and Elliott over the latter's course. The presumption remains that Elliott, who had distinguished himself by the capture of the Detroit and Caledonia, felt burt at Perry's appointment over him, hurt at Perry's appointment over him. Tecumseh. The Indians received them and was expectant that Perry would be with a heavy fire, which killed and killed or severely wounded, the command of the flotilla pass to him and he have the glory of the victory.

The Indians received them with a heavy fire, which killed and wounded several, among the latter being Col. Johnson, who fell under his horse. The Kentuckians then dismounted and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the Indians, raising the battle cry,

"Remember the River Raisin." Gov. Shelby came up with another regiment, and sent forward a brigade to make an attack in another direction, when the fight was soon over, as Tecumseh fell by a shot from Col. Johnson's pistol. Proctor, seeing the ruin of his forces, dashed away in a carriage, was vigor-ously pursued, had to leave his carriage and fly on horseback. His carriage, sword and valuable papers were cap-

tured by the Kentucky horsemen.

The imperfect reports show about 15 Americans killed and 30 wounded, with about 18 British killed, 26 wounded and 600 prisoners. Of the Indians 23 were found dead on the field, and Harrison estimated that more than 5,000 small-

arms were captured.

The death of Tecumseh took the heart The death of Tecumseh took the heart out of the Indian resistance in the West, as Proctor's defeat terminated all hopes by the British of holding that part of the country. The question of whether Col. Johnson really killed Tecumseh became a matter of intense political discussion, especially when Johnson was a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Johnson never either affirmed or denied that he had done so, but insisted that time, and the bodies of two warriors, stripped naked, were found near where he himself lay wounded, and one of he himself lay wounded, and one of these, it was believed, was Tecumseh.

Proctor went back to England distenced to be publicly reprimanded and

Stereoscopes and Views.

fleet or squadron had been captured by a strong position on the banks of the an enemy, and it was the first time that Thames behind McGregor Creek, where the stereoscope on the 9th, and I am

Editor National Tribune: Please Editor National Tribune: Please give the record of the 211th Pa.—H. J. Whitney, M. D., Davenport, Wash.

The 211th Pa. was organized at Pittsburg in September, 1864, and mustered out June 2, 1865. It was commanded by Col. James H. Trimble, who was discharged March 18, 1865, succeeded by Col. Levi A. Dodd, brevet Birgadier-General, April, 1865, who was in command at the time of muster-out and discharged Aug. 3, 1865. It belonged to Hartranft's Division, Ninth Corps, and lost 44 killed and 53 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 44th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 44th Ind .- Peter

Anderley, Flag. Miss. The 44th Ind. was organized at Fort Wayne Nov. 22, 1861, and finally mustered out Sept. 14, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Hugh B. Reed, who resigned Nov. 26, 1862, succeeded by Col. Wm. C. Williams, who also resigned July 26, 1863. At the time of final muster-out Col. James F. Curtis was in command. It belonged to T. I. was in command. It belonged to T. J Wood's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 80 killed and 229 from disease, etc. -Editor National Tribune.

The 18th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give a short sketch of the 18th N. Y.?—Allan McFee, Belleville, Ontario, Can.

tario, Can.

The 18th N. Y. was organized at Albany, May 17, 1861, and mustered out I May 28, 1863. This regiment was also called New York State Rifles, and was a first commanded by Col. Wm. A. Jackson, who died Nov. 10, 1861, at Washington, D. C., succeeded by Col. Wm. H. Young, who resigned Aug. 14, 1862. Col. George R. Myers then took command, retaining the same till the muster-out of the regiment. It belonged to Slocum's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 38 killed and 33 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 43d Ohlo.

1865. At the time of muster-out the regiment was under the command of Col. Horace Park. It belonged to Col. Horace Park. It belonged to Veatch's Division, Sixteenth Corps, and lost 65 killed and 191 from disease, etc.

-Editor National Tribune. The 4th Iowa Cav.

Albert Luthrage, 4th Iowa Cav., is writing interesting reminiscences of the father, Henry Law, is dead, and his services of his regiment for the Cedar Falls (Iowa) Daily Record. His last installment relates to the Guntown ex-pedition, and is full of historical meat. He gives a very striking picture of the married her. He lost a leg at Stone mismanagement of that unfortunate expedition and the hardships and dangers war. She has one affidavit to the effect that came to the men on account of its that he was single when he married her, but now greatly needs another.

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Addresses Wanted.

Alena Law McCauley wants any of the 34th Ill., Co. D, to write to her. Her. widow has been unable to get a pension because unable to answer the question of whether he was married before he

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THE ATLANTIC FLEET OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. (From Official Bulletin of Bureau of Navigation.)

Birds-eye-view showing the Vessels off the Port of Callao practicing the "Gridiron" maneuver. This is considered by Naval authorities to be the most dangerous evolution in steam tactics, and its improper execution caused the loss of H. M. S. "Victoria" with 798 men in 1893. Picture faithfully represents the entire Fleet in official formation and vessels can be identified by numbers corresponding to table appended.

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